

Dr. Pound, Best, 6 Others Indicted

As Traitors

Star 7-26-43

District Jury Names

Americans Serving

As Axis Broadcasters

(Pictures on Page A-5)

Eight American citizens now resident in Germany or Italy, including Dr. Ezra Pound, poet, author and musician, were indicted on treason charges today by the District grand jury.

The indictments accused the eight, two of whom were women, of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by broadcasting propaganda designed to persuade American citizens to refuse to support the United States in the war.

Named in eight separate indictments were:

Robert H. Best, 47, one-time United States Army officer; formerly of Sumter, S. C.; Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach, 48, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa; Dr. Pound, 57, formerly of New York City; Douglas Chandler, 54, formerly of Baltimore; Edward Leo Delaney, 57, formerly of Olney, Ill.; Constance Drexel, 48, formerly of Philadelphia; Jane Anderson, 50, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., and Max Otto Koischwitz, 41, formerly of New York City.

All except Dr. Pound, the Justice Department said, are in the employ of the German Reich and broadcast from Berlin and other points in Germany. Dr. Pound broadcasts from Rome. Six of those indicted are native Americans and two—the Drexel woman and Koischwitz—were born in Germany.

Attorney General Biddle said all would be brought to trial when apprehended.

Under the treason statute, the defendants face either the death penalty or, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment for not less than five years and fine of not less than \$10,000.

The treason charges came as a result of an investigation of nearly a year by the criminal division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the special war policies unit of the Justice Department. The investigators were given material as-

sistance. the department said, by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, which recorded thousands of words of short-wave propaganda broadcast by the defendants.

Aid to Enemy Charged.

The indictments, which follow the same general pattern, allege that each of the defendants gave aid to the enemies of the United States by repeated broadcasts of propaganda "designed to persuade citizens of the United States to decline to support the United States in the conduct of the war."

The defendants are charged with accepting employment with the Italian and German governments and with writing and broadcasting speeches and statements deliberately intended to weaken the morale of the American people, dissuade them from making war on the Axis, undermine faith in their own Government and the governments of their Allies, and in other ways to interfere with the military and naval operations of the United States.

The indictments said all radio facilities of both Germany and Italy are under the direct control of the respective enemy governments and that only such messages as will advance the interest of the enemy are allowed to be transmitted.

Following the declaration of war against the United States, the indictments continued, the German and Italian governments immediately started a propaganda campaign by short-wave broadcasts beamed to the United States to weaken the morale of the American people.

According to the indictments, the Axis governments sought the help of American citizens in this effort because their language and knowledge of the customs of the American people, reinforced by false declarations of loyalty, would make such propaganda broadcasts more credible.

Biddle's Comment.

Commenting on the grand jury action, Attorney General Biddle said it "reaffirms the fact that the United States will not tolerate traitors, either at home or abroad. It is our intention when we can to apprehend these defendants and to bring them to trial before a jury of their fellow citizens, whom they are charged with betraying."

"It should be clearly understood that these indictments are based not only on the content of the propaganda statements—the lies and falsifications which were uttered—but also on the simple fact that these people have freely elected, at a time when their country is at war, to devote their services to the cause of the enemies of the United States. They have betrayed the first and most sacred obligation of American citizenship."

Jane Anderson Sentenced as Spy.

Jane Anderson, who was born in

Atlanta, attended public schools in that city and a girl's finishing school in Texas. At the age of 16 she ran away from the Texas school, married and settled in New York. In 1915 she went to London and worked for the London Daily Mail as a reporter. She was divorced from her American husband in 1918 and returned to New York.

Little is known of her activities during the decade following the World War except that she made several trips to Europe, and wrote occasionally for various American newspapers and magazines.

During the Spanish Civil War she was sentenced to death by the Loyalists in 1938 on charges of being a

(See INDICTMENTS, Page A-5.)

Ezra Pound, Best, 6 Others Indicted Here as Traitors

(Continued From First Page.)

spy. At the intervention of the State Department the sentence was revoked and she came to the United States with her second husband, the Count de Cienfuegos whom she had married some years before in Spain.

On her arrival here she became a militant supporter of Gen. Franco and the Spanish Fascist. Late in 1939 she returned to Spain and in 1941 went to Germany and began her propaganda broadcasts for the German government.

As a propagandist for Hitler she was introduced as a "famous Catholic orator" and her remarks are almost entirely devoted to denunciations of Communism and charges of the "Communist domination" of the Roosevelt and Churchill governments. She suddenly stopped broadcasting in April, 1942.

Counterpart of Haw Haw.

Kaltenbach, born in Dubuque of German immigrant parents, who served in the World War as a second lieutenant of Field Artillery, was described as the Nazi's American counterpart of Lord Haw Haw, the expatriate British Fascist who also broadcasts from Germany.

Kaltenbach went to Germany in June, 1933, ostensibly to study for his Ph. D. at the University of Berlin. Instead he worked as translator and free lance writer and later for the government-controlled radio system. Kaltenbach's strong Nazi sympathies were well known to many of the American colony in Berlin. He began his propaganda broadcasts to the United States early in 1941, usually addressing his remarks to "Dear Harry," and other mythical Iowa friends.

Born in Darnstadt, Germany,

Constance Drexel came to this country in 1895 with her father and obtained derivative citizenship when he was naturalized in Boston in 1898. As a young woman she entered newspaper work with the Boston Globe and later worked for various other papers, including the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Chicago Tribune and the McClure Syndicate.

She made half a dozen trips to Europe and attended the Geneva arms conference in 1932. Even at this early date she was known among her colleagues abroad as a staunch supporter of Hitler. In 1938, she was employed in Philadelphia on the WPA writers project and left suddenly for Berlin in 1939, explaining that her passage was being paid for by the German government.

She began her broadcast over the German short wave in 1940. She has confined her broadcasting for the Nazis largely to "cultural" items.

Chandler Educated in Baltimore.

Douglas Chandler, a native of Chicago, grew up and received his education in Baltimore. He served for a short time in the Navy in the last war, worked for a few years as reporter and columnist for the Baltimore Sunday American, and then went into the advertising business in New York. In 1930, he went to France and has not returned since.

Chandler drifted about Central Europe and the Balkans for several years and spent much time in Vienna and Berlin. The Nazis placed at his disposal an elaborate home in a Berlin suburb confiscated from a political prisoner.

By 1938, the Justice Department said, his conversion to Nazism was complete, and he made a lecture tour through England and Scotland on behalf of the German government, praising the virtues of National Socialism. With the approach of the war in 1941, he ignored the urgent request of the State Department to return to the United States, and in the summer of that year he began his propaganda broadcasts to this country.

Delaney was born in Olney, Ill., went on the stage in 1910 with a company then playing "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." For the next 20 years he remained on the stage.

For a few years he was chief of general publicity for Loew's, Inc., movie and theatrical corporation, in the firm's New York offices.

Delaney Used Name of Ward.

In December, 1939, Delaney went to Europe and has remained there ever since. He went on the air as a short wave broadcaster to this country under the name of E. D. Ward and at the same time mailed considerable quantities of Nazi propaganda to friends and relatives in this country.

Delaney was described as one of the lesser luminaries on the Nazi network. He traded almost entirely

on the fact of his American citizenship and his command of the Broadway vernacular, which are supposed to give his broadcast an intimate "just one of the boys from home" flavor. For a time he acted as master of ceremonies of "an allegedly humorous program" the purpose of which was to satirize events in the United States. He was taken off the air in June, 1942.

Koischwitz was born in Germany, the son of a prominent surgeon and received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Berlin in 1925. He came to the United States the same

year, joining the faculty of Columbia University as an instructor in German. In 1931, he transferred to the faculty of Hunter College, and four years later became a naturalized American citizen.

Koischwitz visited Germany in 1935 and in 1937. In 1939 he made another trip to that country, taking his family with him. He gave no intimation of his intention to remain in Germany, the Justice Department said, but after he had requested several extensions of his leave from Hunter College and refused to respond to requests for interviews made by the American consulate in Berlin, it became clear that he was planning to remain in Germany for the duration of the war.

By 1940 it was known that he was working for the German government and the following year he went on the air as a propagandist. Koischwitz is known on the German short waves as "Okay."

His more recent programs consisted on commentaries on the war and international politics slanted to the Nazi cause and deriding the United Nations.



DOUGLAS
CHANDLER.



MAX KOISCHWITZ.



EDWARD L.
DELANEY.



JANE ANDERSON.



CONSTANCE
DREXEL.



FREDERICK W.
KALTENBACH.

INDICTED ON TREASON CHARGES—The four men and two women shown above were among eight persons indicted by a District grand jury today on charges of treason. Those shown here are now living in Germany. (Story on Page A-1.)